

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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## Love of Country

MANY thousands of Americans praise Germany for her efficiency and loyalty who refuse to do anything toward efficiency and loyalty in the United States.

No one can estimate the relation of military drill to love of country.

Until within recent years high school boys were instructed in military tactics. Now this has been abandoned. The state university which has a military instructor is now the exception rather than the rule.

Men are willing for their sons to take dancing lessons in order that they may be graceful in society. The same fathers are opposed to military instruction, which is the only thing which will cause a man to carry himself as if he possessed life and vim.

The colleges, whose presidents advocate peace at any price, will shout themselves hoarse at a football game and scarcely give a second thought to the boy who is hurt on the field. If the second thought is given the boy is called a hero and his wounds are incidents of the battle.

Germany is praised for her stalwart manhood by the people who hope to make stalwart manhood in the United States at prayer meetings.

System and order are demanded on the farms of Iowa, and nothing promotes system and order like military training.

The United States needs an army of reasonable size for the defense of her shores, but the United States, more than all else, needs to build up a patriotic citizenship.

If the youth has not learned patriotic airs while he is a youth he will never learn them. A youth loves his college songs because they recall college days. The old soldier loves "Marching Through Georgia" because it recalls his glorious days of the past. But during the last forty years the youths of America have been wandering. Their hearts have not been located. The minister says, "Trust in God." The heavy taxpayer says, "This nation does not need defenders until attacked."

What is needed in the United States is not a big standing army but a big hearted citizenship which will not stand around and listen to any man maligning the great republic, which represents the last struggle for self-government.

In Portland, Oregon, the peace craze has gone so far as to ask that school children shall not march out two and two to the music of the piano when they are going out to play.

The power of the peace party has not only given our country a pitiful standing abroad, concludes the Des Moines Capital, but demoralized and destroyed patriotism at home.

## Death And Revolution

THE repeated announcements from Berlin, which quote Constantinople as proof, that there are revolutions in India, Ceylon and Egypt are probably safety valves, in which respect the French and British press have the German Crown Prince to fall back on. About every time "India seethes" the Crown Prince "meets his death."

The first time the Crown Prince died it was as the result of an assassination in Berlin on August 5, 1914, when the war was just gathering headway. On August 18 he was mortally wounded in a battle on the French frontier and two days later he was again the victim of an attempted assassination, this time losing one leg. The third attempt against his life was made on August 24 and on September 4 he committed suicide. Nine days later he died in a Brussels hospital and on September 15 he had a narrow escape while leading an attack upon Verdun. The next day he was hit by shrapnel in Poland and two days later was again wounded on the French front. On September 20 he was hastened from the firing line to his death bed in a field hospital and on October 24 he was buried in Berlin. The same day his dead body was found on the battlefield in the Argonne and he was again buried on November 3. The next day, November 4, the French killed him again and on November 8 he went violently insane and was taken under guard to a lonely Prussian castle. On November 13 he was appointed commander-in-chief on the east front and on November 17 he was once more killed. Until January 16, this year, he was unchronicled by the press of the Allies, but on that date he was once more mortally wounded and on February 3 he was sent home crippled and in a hopeless condition.

Just now the revolutions in India are breaking out again in the Teuton press and the Crown Prince is recovering from his latest death.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to think when he "stopped his paper" the publication would cease. He is surely somewhere—Georgetown Commercial.

Perhaps, he can be found trailing along with the advertiser, who, by the way is also old-fashioned, who thinks he's doing the newspaper a favor by giving it an advertisement, when, as a matter of fact, the sheriff would be closing his doors if he didn't advertise. Both of these worthies have been known to appear in most every community in the country as late as the year 1915.

## Judiciary Pension Bill

IN behalf of a phase of "home rule" in Hawaii, or rather of keeping Hawaii as far as possible on the basis of a State as a Territory can be, as the Organic Act intends, the bill now before congress dealing with the pensioning of a retired United States judge calls for considerable amendment before it will meet the requirements. No adequate reason can be advanced why a judge of a territorial United States court should not be given retirement on full pay on the same principle that a federal court judge of a State is retired at the age of seventy, or on the same principle as an officer of the Army or the Navy is retired for age, and the only logical objection that can be advanced against the bill introduced by Delegate Kuhio, as noted at length in this paper yesterday, is that it fails to meet the situation.

In the first place, the Delegate's bill purports to amend "section 714 of the Revised Laws of the United States," and there is no such thing as the Revised Laws of the United States, nor is there any such thing as section 714 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—which of course is what is referred to—the latter section having been repealed by section 297 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, known as the "Judicial Code." The repealed provision, however, was reenacted in section 260 of the Judicial Code, and it is the latter section which requires amendment.

In the second place the language of the bill is not adapted to the supposed intent of the draftsman, to place the United States judges of this Territory on the same footing as those of the States as to retirement on full pay. The language, instead of "When any judge of any court of the United States resigns his office, after having held his commission as such at least ten years, and having attained the age of seventy years," etc., as the proposed bill has it, should better be something like this:

When any judge of any court of the United States resigns his office, or his term of office expires, after having held a commission or commissions as judge of any such court or courts at least ten years, and having attained the age of seventy years, etc.

Without some such wording the bill does not clearly cover Judge Dole's case. Our judges never have a ten years' commission, but they have six years' commissions which may be renewed. Hence the suggestion.

And the proviso of the proposed bill is to be criticized for gross uncertainty, for creating possible confusion; for it applies the statute only to "the judge of the United States court in and for the District and Territory of Hawaii." Why not apply it to the judges? It may happen some day that we have two judges both of seventy years' age and ten years' service.

If it should happen that the word "resign" is used with any idea of Judge Dole's being appointed with the understanding that his resignation would follow when required, then it may be said that the added words "or his term of office expires" still do no harm and they are there ready to cover possible cases of long service in which the judge does not resign. Why resort to such trifling, undignified, unworthy subterfuge? Why not make the law, according to the above suggestions, the same as in the States and not place our senior judge in any such position of having to bargain to resign so that some one else may be appointed in his place, and who, though over seventy years old, is as active and competent mentally and physically as are such notable contemporaries as James Bryce, James J. Hill, Thomas A. Edison, Elihu Root and Mr. Ripley, who at seventy, on account of his services, has just had his salary as president of the Santa Fe Railway increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year.

## Hell and Automobiles

THERE are more people riding to hell in automobiles than in any other manner," shouted a sensational preacher in Buffalo the other day. And he might have added that most of the autos are made in Detroit, without slandering anybody, says the Free Press of the latter city. For if any are "riding to hell" in autos it is not the fault of the auto nor an argument against the use of this modern means of transportation.

There was a time when people "rode to hell" in buggies. But the buggy is going to join the Sedan chair, which in its day was sometimes spoken of as a popular conveyance to brimstone regions. The auto is everyman's vehicle now and is subject to the whims of its owners. The auto is not intrinsically or characteristically fiendish or devil-possessed. It is metaliferous, so to speak. It does not think. It is no more than a machine. Some varieties excel others, according to report and belief. But all of them act as they are made to act by their drivers and road conditions.

The sensational preacher can't shift the responsibility of the individual to the inanimate machine. If any auto is carrying anybody to hell or toward hell water it is made to do so. Blame the driver, the individual driver, not all drivers.

The mayor of Stockholm says that Ford's peace plan is better than nothing at all, and what he says about it is better than the mayor of Copenhagen and the mayor of Christiania said about it by just that much that something is better than nothing.

## For Full Efficiency

THE maintenance of top-notch efficiency and the desire to keep abreast of a public sentiment which is growing more and more averse to the liquor business are the chief reasons, according to the Indianapolis News, why American railroads are giving up the practise of serving alcoholic liquors on dining- and buffet-cars. After the first of the year, the Denver & Rio Grande is to go "dry." And several important lines of the Middle West, The News hears, have decided to do likewise at an early date. Among these are the Michigan Central, the Missouri Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The reasons given by several of the roads running out of Chicago are quoted as follows by the Indianapolis paper:

It is too hard to keep track of "wet" and "dry" counties through which trains are running, and to conform to the local laws.

The increase in prohibition sentiment has made the sale of intoxicants an economic loss.

The sale of intoxicants on trains is inconsistent with the railroad's orders prohibiting employee drinking.

The change and the reasons given are thus commented on in the editorial columns of The News:

Liquor was served in the dining-cars, for the convenience of the public and for the profit of the railroads. Now that they find public sentiment changing and becoming generally averse to the liquor business, the railroads likewise discover that by dispensing liquor on board trains they are actually weakening discipline. Many of the greatest transportation systems of the country long ago declared in favor of temperance among their workmen, if not, indeed, in favor of absolute prohibition. Promotions and favors are conferred on those who do not drink, and a premium is thus placed on "efficient abstinence."

The Denver & Rio Grande operates in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Colorado will become "dry" January 1, 1916. On that date the railroad will also declare prohibition throughout the system, although Utah and New Mexico are not prohibition states. The railroads are finding it embarrassing and increasingly difficult to operate traveling "blind-tigers."

In these days of county option they wish to observe local laws—which, of course, have the sanction of state legislatures. Passenger train speed is so great, and some counties are so small, and some dining-car waiters are so slow, that it is not impossible to order a drink in a "wet" county only to have it delayed by the trains entrance into "dry" territory. The railroads, of course, have not always obeyed the law. But they are not blind to efficiency and public policy.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, some of the New England states, and all of the prohibition states of the country have passed laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on railroad trains. In some states where local option laws are in force, as in this state, the presence in the statute-books of a law permitting the sale of liquor on trains creates a class distinction. Those who have the money may ride from one station to another for the sole purpose of procuring the liquor which they can not legally procure in "dry" territory. In this respect there is a conflict which is seriously in need of elimination, not by the voluntary action of the railroads, then by the legislature.

## Where Authorities Agree

GENERAL Wisser and General Strong have each expressed themselves recently as decidedly in favor of the establishment on Oahu of a branch of the Army Y. M. C. A., which expressions of approval should forever and most effectually do away with the impression retained by some civilians that the men of the Army do not want and would resent the establishing for them of Y. M. C. A. headquarters.

The average enlisted man of the United States Army is just an average Young American, no better and no worse, and the average American youth has long since graduated from the idea that it is either manly or necessary to "act tough."

The average young American wants something better than the high jinks of the tenderloin and the dreary joviality of the saloon, and, at the same time, he feels that he cannot find at all times that recreation and companionship he craves in the evening prayer meeting and allied diversions.

Yet, in Honolulu he is almost compelled to choose one or the other. There is small room for him in the middle ground.

This is not because the average Honolulu does not want to mix with the average soldier, but mainly because the soldiers are here in such numbers that they cannot be assimilated into civilian circles, and the barracks life of the soldier prevents him, on his side, from meeting the civilian in his own circle.

The Army Y. M. C. A. has been shown elsewhere to supply the point at which soldiers and civilians may meet on a common ground and be as men to men in their activities.

Major General Leonard Wood, in speaking of the work of the Army Y. M. C. A. as he has observed it, shows the almost universal feeling toward the institution by the higher men of the service. "I am thoroughly familiar with the association work in the Army," he says, "and cannot say too much in praise of it in Havana and at points in the Philippines and in this department where it has come under my observations."

Those in charge of the New Year's racing program for Maui have arranged for a good series of events, which many from Honolulu will journey to the Valley Isle to witness. Whenever Maui announces a race meet the public is assured of good events honestly contested. Maui has established an enviable reputation as the home of square sports, a reputation that has allowed the racing game to live there and prosper. Honolulu is trying now to get back to the point where the sport loving public will have confidence in the honesty of horse racing. It requires hard work to reach that point and it will take constant vigilance to stay there, but we are after the Maui standard and expect to reach it. In the meanwhile, Maui is reaping the benefit of never having slumped.

## Protection Needed Now

AFTER the war, and that may be six months, a year, a dozen years hence, the United States will be the one great nation that can pay cash for what it buys. Hence it is inevitable that our markets will be flooded with manufactured goods and raw materials produced in foreign countries. Is it therefore the part of wisdom, now that the protective tariff wall has been thrown down, to sit calmly with folded hands and wait for the flood?

Free trade has already flattened the national purse, created vast doubts and uncertainties, destroyed confidence, and discouraged legitimate American enterprise. It was one thing to have dreamed of world-wide extension of trade while the nations were at peace. War has destroyed that opportunity because with an inadequate navy, a handful of merchant vessels, and week-kneed sentimentality in dictating foreign policy, America is unprepared to carry through this anti-bellum program.

The first care of a government is the welfare of its own people just as the first duty of citizens is to give undivided loyalty and allegiance. The welfare of the people calls for protection of home industries. America must be selfish. In all the world she has not one single friend whose friendship has not a string to it. The selfishness of self-preservation has become the first law.

Hence, irrespective of theories and political philosophies leading in a contrary direction congress and the administration must return to the principle of protection. It is right. It is both common sense and good business. If the party now holding the reins cannot see that war has brought about a changed situation it will be relegated to oblivion next November.

## Rizal Day.

TODAY—Rizal Day—will be celebrated in Hawaii by nearly ten per cent of the people, the Filipino population of the Territory, according to the latest figures, being in the neighborhood of twenty thousand. Jose Rizal is the Filipino patriot-martyr, who was executed by the Spanish authorities of the Philippines on this date in 1896, his death place on the Manila Luneta being today marked by a statue erected to his memory.

Rizal argued the right of the Filipinos to self-government through the inherent knowledge of the principles of free government he claimed for them and through their ability to both make and obey laws. His teachings were of honesty, industry and thrift, and his patriotism was shown as much in the manner in which he combated the evils he saw amongst his own countrymen as those he traced to Spanish overlordship. His blood was spilled as much to free his countrymen from their own errors as from the rule of Spain.

The Filipino patriot was convicted of carrying on a revolutionary propaganda before a Spanish court, but on Filipino evidence, and his execution was as much an expose of Filipino treachery as of Spanish cruelty. This fact Filipinos would do well to remember.

Rizal's death was the beginning of a new era for the Filipino people. It opened up the future for them. It brought to the attention of the world not only the man but his doctrine. It brought him nearer than ever to the hearts of his own people. But, as is generally the case his people have availed themselves but little of the salutary council he gave them. His advice has been overlooked for the glamor of the celebration of his memory. Hero worship has taken the place of the worship of his ideals. If the Filipino people wish to make Rizal's name a lasting memory let them engrave his teachings upon their hearts and make them a part of their daily life. They will then become better residents of Hawaii and better able to grasp the opportunities held out to them at home by the administration which has supplanted that of Spain. If the Filipinos live the teachings of the man in memory of whom they celebrate today, they will become a great people.

The merit of the Boy Scout organization is that it develops faculties which are usually neglected and makes boys more useful, all-around, self-reliant citizens. A necessary part of their teaching is to serve their country in war, and the times have brought that necessity to the front. Instead of objecting to the military training which the boys receive, Thompson Seton should rather wish that all boys receive the same training. They would then be equipped to do their part when their country called instead of standing impotent witnesses of its defeat.

If the police would only let up on their ruthless pursuit of all forms of gambling for a few minutes, we would lay a bet with anyone that when Kuhio's speeding case is called in the circuit court on appeal it will be dropped by the city attorney's department. While Kuhio is slaving away at Washington, neglecting his own business and getting nothing in return but the measly stipend allowed by congress in the way of a salary, it would be a shame to make him pay for transgressing a law of the city and county.

Until we learned that our old friend Mrs. Alice Parks of Palo Alto was with the Ford party in Stockholm we had our doubts about the success of the voyage.

Will somebody please send Jailer Fern a copy of the grand jury report on the McGrath getaway. Joseph is getting careless again and has allowed another prisoner to locate the low place in the fence.

## TRAVELER SAYS CANADA FACES A GOLDEN ERA

## Capitalist of Winnipeg Speaks of Prosperity Which Is Coming To Dominion

According to W. H. Westwick, a passenger aboard the steamer Makura, which passed through Honolulu yesterday, the outlook in western Canada, from the financier's point of view, has not been better at any time in the past four years than it is now.

Payments on loans have been coming in promptly, the private indebtedness of the farming class is being wiped out, and the general effect of this season's big crop has been to create a distinct feeling of optimism among Canada's money magnates.

Mr. Westwick is a capitalist of Winnipeg and is going to Australia on a business venture connected with sheep. "The actual results of threshing show this year's wheat crop to be much more abundant than has been generally estimated," said Mr. Westwick. "There has been virtually two wheat crops rolled into one, and the recent rains, which delayed threshing operations, served the country well, because it prevented an inevitable congestion of grain along the lines of railroads between the prairies and the head of the lakes."

## Gives Interesting Information

Mr. Westwick gave the very interesting information that the farmers, the grain men and the country generally have recognized the impossibility of getting all the grain crop threshed this year. Much of it will have to be held over until next spring, and accordingly many farmers throughout the west are now busy stacking their wheat so that it may more easily endure the winter.

"This means," said Mr. Westwick, "that the railroads will have their work of carrying forward the western wheat extended over a much longer period than has been known in former years."

Regarding the situation in many of the municipalities, Mr. Westwick is of the opinion that none of the cities is so embarrassed financially that it will not survive the present depression and emerge five years hence into a flourishing period of development.

Exports Much Produce

"The recuperative powers of the west and its people," said Mr. Westwick, "are not sufficiently appreciated. The wonderful productive capacity of the three middle western provinces has been shown in the quick adjustment of that country to its economic needs during the past two or three years."

Winnipeg, for instance, Mr. Westwick points out, has changed from an importer of all its small food products, such as eggs, butter, chickens and vegetables, to an exporter of those products. Everywhere there is evidence that the people of the land have accepted their position as that of producers, and not as speculators.

The future depends, Mr. Westwick claims, on colonization, but conditions are improving gradually to such an extent during these quiet times that a great wave of business activity should roll over the country when the vacant places begin to fill up.

## EXCURSION TO MAUI FINALLY DECLARED OFF

On account of paucity of bookings the inter-island excursion and off the projected excursion to Kahului by the steamer Kilanea; which was to have sailed for the Maui port tomorrow night.

More than one hundred soldiers who had expected to be able to make the trip had been prevented from doing so on account of their services being required to repair the damage done by the recent storm at Schofield Barracks. Up to noon yesterday only fifty other bookings had been received. The company required a guarantee that 200 persons would make the trip in order to ensure the excursion.

Honoluluans who are desirous of spending New Year's Day on picturesque Maui will have to make the trip by the liner Manoa leaving this afternoon.

## HARD SCRATCHING TO OBTAIN SUGAR CARGO

This afternoon the freighter Minnetonka probably will leave for Hilo from which port she will sail for Delaware Breakwater via the Straits of Magellan, January 6.

Owing to adverse weather conditions on Hawaii hard work is said to have been experienced to get enough sugar to fill the American-Hawaiian steamer. The Minnetonka will take 8,000 tons of cargo from the islands, but this will include several hundred tons of merchandise and products other than sugar, instead of a full cargo of sugar which would have been carried had the weather ruled fair.

THE CHILDREN'S COLD.

Watch the children's colds and cure them before they weaken the vitality. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely. It is perfectly safe. It has been tested by chemists and pronounced free from injurious substances and costs but a trifle. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.